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MONTREAL.

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DIRECTORS:

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HENRY SHACKELL, Esq. — F. E. GILMAN, Esq.
A. W. OGILVIE, Esq,

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The river scenery in this direction is very fine, and of quite a different character from that west of the city. The villages of Longueuil, Boucherville, and Varennes may be seen on the opposite side of the river.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETRY

Is situated on the east side of the mountain, about two miles from the city. The approach to it is by a winding carriage way, passing through which may be seen many of the wild beauties of nature, and from several points on the road there are beautiful views to be had in every direction. The road, which is kept in the finest condition, is planted on each side with trees. The gateway at the entrance is a beautiful structure of cut stone, with iron gates.

It would be useless to undertake an enumeration of all the places of interest in and about Montreal, for we believe that there are but few places on the American Continent where can be found so much of interest to the traveller, whether in pursuit of health or pleasure, as in this city.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT OFFICES.

Grand Trunk Railway Offices, for Quebec, Portland, Toronto, &c. at Bonaventure Station. Depot—Bonaventure Street.

Upper Canada Line of Steamers—177 Great St. James street.

Ottawa River Steamboat Office- No. 13, Bonaventure street. Passengers go via Lachine Railroad, Bonaventure Depot.

Quebec Steamboat Office—24 Jacques Cartier Square.

CAB FARES.

Fare per Hour—Coaches, or four-wheeled cabs, or corresponding winter vehicles, drawn by two horses, for the first hour $1. For each subsequent hour 75 cents, and *pro rata* for intermediate quarters of an hour.

Cabs, two or four-wheeled, or corresponding winter vehicles,

RUSSELL HOUSE,

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This modern built Hotel is open as an auxiliary to the

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

TERMS MODERATE.

WILLIS RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

JUNE, 1875.

manding point, guns of heavy calibre sweep every avenue of approach by the river. Ditches, breastworks and frowning batteries command the approaches by land from the famed "Plains of Abraham." The precipitous bluffs, rising almost perpendicularly from the river, three hundred and forty feet, present a natural barrier which may be swept with murderous fire, and the covered ways of approach and retreat, the various kinds and calibre of guns, mortars, howitzers and munitions of war, will be viewed with eager interest. Among the places of interest may be mentioned :

The Plains of Abraham, with its humble monument, marking the place where fell the illustrious Wolfe.

The Governors Garden, with its monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.

The spot where fell the American General Montgomery.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral with its many fine old paintings.

The Episcopal Cathedral.

The Esplanade, from which is one of the finest views in the world.

Houses of Parliament.

Spencer Wood, the residence of the Lieut. Governor.

Laval University, &c., &c.

In Quebec living is comparatively cheap, and hotel accommodation is as good as any Canadian city can furnish. There are several dozens of minor hotels, and some extensive ones, such as the two newly furnished, vast hotels—the St. Louis Hotel and the "Russell House," kept on the American principle, which have, of course, from their size, the first claim on the traveller's attention; and the rush of visitors at these hotels during the summer months sufficiently testifies to the comfort and civility, which await the traveller. The Messrs. Russell—two obliging Americans—have *succeeded*, and deserve to succeed, as hosts.

The city and environs abound in drives varying from five to thirty miles, in addition to being on the direct line of travel to

St. LOUIS HOTEL

ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.

THE **ST. LOUIS HOTEL,** which is unrivalled for Size, Style and Locality, in Quebec, is open only during the Season of Pleasure Travel.

It is eligibly situated, near to and surrounded by the most delightful and fashionable promenades.

THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN,
THE CITADEL,
THE ESPLANADE,
THE PLACE D'ARMES,
DURHAM TERRACE,

which furnish the splendid views and magnificent scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The Proprietor in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, informs the public that this Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and embellished, and can now accommodate about 500 Visitors; and assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of his Guests.

WILLIS RUSSELL,

JUNE, 1875. *Proprietor.*

the far-famed Saguenay, Murray Bay, Kamouraska, Cacouna, Rimouski, Gaspé, and other noted watering places.

Quebec can minister abundantly to the tastes of those who like to yacht, fish, or shoot. Yachting, in fact, has become of late quite an institution. You can on those mellow Saturday afternoons in August and September, meet the whole sporting and fashionable world of the Upper Town on the Durham Terrace or Lower Town wharves, bent on witnessing a trial of speed or seamanship between the *Mouette*, the *Black Hawk*, the *Wasp*, the *Shannon*, the *Bon Homme Richard*, and half a score of crack yachts and their owners.

Let us see what the city contains:—First, the west wing, built about 1789 by Governor Haldimand, to enlarge the *old* Chateau burnt down in January, 1834; this mouldering pile, now used as the Normal School, is all that remains of the stately edifice of old, overhanging and facing the Cul-de-Sac, where the lordly Count de Frontenac held his quasi regal court in 1691; next, the Laval University, founded in 1854, conferring degrees under its royal charter; the course of studies is similar to that of the celebrated European University of Louvain; then there is the Quebec Seminary, erected by Bishop Laval, a Montmorency, in 1663; the Ursuline Convent, founded in 1636 by Madame de la Peltrie; this nunnery, with the R. C. Cathedral, which was built in 1646, contains many valuable paintings, which left France about 1789; the General Hospital, founded two centuries ago by Monseigneur de St. Vallier; in 1759, it was the chief hospital for the wounded and the dying during the memorable battle of the 13th September —Arnold and his continentals found protection against the rigors of a Canadian winter behind its walls in 1775-6; the *Hotel-Dieu* nunnery, close to Palace Gate, dating more than two hundred years back.

As to the views to be obtained from Durham Terrace, the Glacis and the Citadel, they are unique in grandeur, each street has its own familiar vista of the surrounding country It is verily,

as Henry Ward Beecher well expresses it, "like turning over the leaves of a picture-book."

The Montmorency Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Province. Many tourists and excursionists, after viewing the old northern capital, and its romantic and beautiful surroundings, will pursue the journey still further down the great St. Lawrence to that wonderful river the Saguenay, which enters the St. Lawrence one hundred and twenty miles below Quebec. On the way down the river, the mouth of the River St. Anne will be passed, off the lower extremity of the Island of Orleans. This river enters the larger stream through a bold ravine, and many ascend the stream for a short distance to the Falls of St. Anne, which, with the surroundings, are pleasing and attractive.

Thirty-six miles below Quebec is a group of six small islands, alive with geese, ducks and teal, who make this a breeding place.

The quarantine station at "Grosse Isle" deserves a passing notice—a lovely spot of itself, quietly sleeping in the great river, but a very charnel house in the past, receiving, in the time of the famine in Ireland, six thousand emigrants in one huge grave.

The river widens broader and broader below this point to ten and twenty miles as you sail on, as upon a shoreless sea, losing sight of either shore.

MURRAY BAY,

On the North Shore, ninety miles below Quebec, is a fashionable watering place, and the fine fishing in Murray River is much patronized. The river here is about twenty miles wide, and steaming across to "Riviere du Loup," on the South Shore, passengers are landed within six miles of

CACOUNA,

One of the most fashionable watering places in America, and

where tourists will find facilities for enjoyment, either of luxurious ease or active sporting. Continuing down the St. Lawrence, on the northern shore,

TADOUSAC

is reached, at the mouth of the Saguenay. Here is famed facilities for bathing, for seal hunting, and for fishing in the tributaries of the Saguenay. The first permanent stone building erected on this continent was erected here.

THE SAGUENAY

is the largest affluent of the St. Lawrence, having its source in Lake St. John, and a straight course of one hundred and thirty miles from the lake to the St. Lawrence. The upper half of its course is a series of falls and rapids, navigable only by canoes, and flowing through a dense and almost unknown wilderness. The navigable portion of the river will float the largest vessels of the world, from its mouth some sixty miles to the head of navigation, and has been described as a perfectly straight, yawning gulf, torn for the whole distance in the grey mica schist, rising on either hand in precipitous cliffs, whose bases rest in unknown depths—a panorama of rocky walls and precipices—a region dark, desolate, cheerless and cold.

The ascent terminates in HA-HA BAY, a quiet and lovely bay, receding from the river several miles, a cheerful village, animal life, and facilities for amusement are found here, a change most welcome from the sombre desolation of the ascent. Lake St. John, in which the river has its source, receives the waters of eleven large rivers, and an innumerable number of smaller streams from the vast water-shed surrounding it, but discharges all its waters through this one wonderful stream.

STATUE POINT

Is a noted gem of scenery on the river, a perpendicular rock below Ha-Ha Bay, at the termination of a great plateau, three hundred feet wide, and six hundred feet in height, with sides as smooth as

though polished by a skillful workman. Six miles above the Bay of St. Johns are the great points of attraction on the river,

CAPE ETERNITY AND TRINITY ROCK,

Collossal promontories of sheer descent, at whose very base the largest ships may ride in the immense depth of waters; sights never to be forgotten—bold, barren, forbidding and awful. The discharge of a cannon on shipboard between these bare walls of rock, is said to crash back in echoes which no one could wish to have repeated, one such sensation sufficing for a lifetime.

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA.

The best route from Montreal to Ottawa, the Capitol of the Dominion, is to take the train to Lachine, which leaves the Bonaventure Street Depot every morning (Sundays excepted) at seven o'clock, and there stepping on board the steamer PRINCE OF WALES, (Captain H. W. Shepherd) or steamer PRINCESS, (Captain McGowan) sail up the river. By this last route we have a better opportunity of seeing the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, as they first meet. It is a bright morning and the sun glances slantingly along the majestic waters, tinging with golden light the tips of the wavelets as they rise, one after the other, to greet his rays. A faint mist like a delicate veil, spreads over the bosom of the river, on which one or two islets repose, as childhood sleeps on its mother's bosom, yet it does not conceal the enchanting beauty of the scene, but adds grace and loveliness to the charms, which it vainly strives to hide. It is soon dissolved, and the light breeze which has sprung up, carries it all away.

Away we go, stemming the current, until in due time, we reach Ste. Anne's, where are a succession of rapids which we avoid by going through a lock. More islets are here, round which the Ottawa bubbles and struggles in its course, while the pretty village of Ste. Anne's reposes in quiet beauty upon the bank. This village is considered the starting point for the Ottawa River, by all orthodox *voyageurs*, as the last church on the island of Montreal is situated here, and is, moreover, dedicated to their tutelary saint, from whom also the village takes its name, Emerging from the canal, again we enter the Ottawa, having left the St. Lawrence far astern, and after sailing about two miles, we find the shores recede on either hand, to about eight miles wide, and this recession continues for a distance of ten miles, for we are in the Lake of the Two Mountains, so called from two mountains on the north side rising four to five hundred feet from the water. The river

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divides here into four branches, that which we have just come up, another which diverges towards the north-east, and forms the western boundary of the island of Montreal, the third called the Dutchman's *Chenal*, and the fourth passing Vaudreuil around the Isle Perrot. There is the Isle Jesus, and beside it Pigeon's Island, on which are the ruins of an Indian village, also Isle aux Prune, lately purchased by Dr. Girdwood, of Montreal. For the purpose of guarding against the incursions of the Indians, the French built a fort on the Island of Montreal, opposite to the village, but both village and fort have now fallen into decay, and large trees are growing inside the ruined walls of the latter. This property has been recently bought by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.P., upon which he has built a beautiful villa where he passes the summer months. A few miles further on we arrive at a fine new wharf named Oka, situated in the Indian Village of the Two Mountains. This village is inhabited by the remnants of two tribes, the Iroquois and the Algonquins, as the village of Caughnawaga, opposite to Lachine, is by a remnant of the Iroquois. A Roman Catholic Church divides the settlements, as the people are all baptised into that Church. Three or four chapels stand on the mountain side. The highest peak of the mountain is called Calvary, and on certain religious fetes of the Church it is frequented by both white and Indian. Now we stop at the village of Como and Hudson. Both these villages are the resort of some of our Montreal friends who pass the summer months there with their families. At the head of the Lake of the Two Mountains the banks contract, so that the river is not more than half a mile in width, and it continues thus narrow, for about a mile, when there is again an expansion, for the length of nine miles, forming the Upper Lake of the Two Mountains. On the southern bank is the mountain Rigaud, where there is also a settlement of the same name. The river again contracts to the breadth of half a mile, and continues, sometimes broader, sometimes as narrow, until we reach Carrillon. Great improvements have been made at this *place by the* Railway Company, by building new wharves and

station houses, and here again the navigation is impeded by rapids. A railroad has been formed between the two stretches of navigable water, and by it we arrive at Grenville, whence we proceed by the Steamer PEERLESS (Capt. Bowie) or QUEEN VICTORIA (Captain Macdonell), to Ottawa, which we reach about six o'clock p.m.

Yonder is a raft of wood coming floating down, manned by hardy *voyageurs*, who have built their wooden hut upon the timber island they have made. Far, far back, in the thick and dark woods, have they toiled through the inclemency of winter, gathering together the huge monarchs of the forest; far, far back, where the bears prowl, and the gaunt and hungry wolves "make night hideous" with their howlings; while the hardened snow has covered the ground many feet deep, and the frost spirit has

"Bound the waters in icy chains
By a spell unseen yet strong,"

and the cold is keen, cutting, and piercing, such a cold as can only be felt when the thermometer ranges 30° or 40° below zero; in this wild scene, in this severe season they have toiled, felling the huge trees and fitting them for the market. And now, one by one, they have launched the logs, and fastening them strongly together, have committed them to the river to bear them down. They have sent them rushing crib after crib down the slides, which have borne them along and plunged them again safely into the dark deep water. Refastened, and their hut rebuilt and their low masts with broad square sails all arranged, there they go night and day, watching the floating treasure which serves them for a habitation, until they reach a market, where it is broken up and sold. Hardy, daring fellows are the *voyageurs*, simple and kind withal. Though their manners are homely, their hearts are warm. Heaven speed them down the rapids to a safe arrival and a profitable sale of their hard earned produce.

Both from Grenville and Carillon and half way between them, *are roads leading back* into the mountains, for the great range *commencing at* Labrador and uniting with the Rocky Mountains

runs through this country. The interior of this region is dotted every where with small lakes, which here and there form a variety to the scenery. In the Township of Wentworth alone, there are upwards of sixty, plentifully stocked with red and grey trout, inviting the disciple of Isaac Walton to pursue his favourite amusement. Lake Louisa, or Abbott's Lake, is perhaps most worthy of notice among them all, especially as it is more accessible than any. It is a beautiful sheet of water, clear as crystal, so that at the depth of twenty feet, the pebbles which show the bottom may be counted. It is surrounded by rocks and mountains, which here jut out far into the water, and there recede in indentations sometimes as deep as half a mile, forming pleasant little bays. The lake is about four miles long, by three in breadth, and is altogether the very fac simile of the largest of the lakes of the North of England. It is abundantly stocked with fish, principally the grey trout or Zunge. The Red Trout is also found in it, but not so plentifully. To reach it, we start from Carillon in the train for Grenville, after engaging a buggy to meet us about four miles off. Then we proceed at right angles with the Railway, all the way through the Township of Chatham, and a mile and a half into that of Wentworth. Here we are at Grenville on board the steamer, and traversing the waters of the Grand River, as the Ottawa is called; five miles from Grenville we stop at L'Original, where a stage awaits passengers going to the celebrated Caledonia Springs, a distance of some 9 miles through a very interesting country, giving some very picturesque views. The springs are much frequented by invalids during the summer months, for the sake of the mineral waters.

As we hurry on with the restless speed of steam, we have abundant opportunities of examining the picturesque banks of the river on both sides, until we come close up to the city.

About two miles below Ottawa, on the north side, the Gatineau empties itself into the Grand River. A few miles up this stream the Canada Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company have erected *very extensive* furnaces for the purpose of smelting the iron ore,

from their Hull Mine. This is likely to be a very import branch of trade in the new Dominion. See yonder, that wh curtain hanging over the steep bank on the south side. As we n it, it changes and we can see it is not a curtain, but a waterf being none other than the Rideau Falls. There it falls, graceft as flowing drapery falls from the shoulders of a queen, a m beautiful sight. The body of water is not so large, and the hei of the fall, 30 feet, is not so great as to warrant the appellat grand, but what it wants in grandeur is amply made up in beau Gently, gracefully, the water pours over, and mingles with that the Ottawa beneath, with just as much noise as is necessary add to the effect. We obtain a fine view of it as the steam passes close by. Looking ahead, we now get a splendid view the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, standing out prominently on the bluff called Major's Hill. These buildi only require to be visited to be appreciated. All we can say go and see for yourself, dear reader. And now we reach Ottá City, picturesquely built upon three separate bluffs or led forming the river bank of the south side. Right before us is imposing scene, second only to Niagara in grandeur and m nificence. The Chaudiere Falls are immediately above the ci and there, with thundering cadence, the waters precipitate th selves down the precipice of forty feet in height, and gather into a basin, boil, and seethe, and hiss, and whirl around in n excitement, while the spray arises and the sunbeams gleam upon it form an almost perpetual rainbow. A fine bridge sp the river just below the Falls, from which a magnificent view them is obtained. Beside the Grand Fall there is also Li Chaudiere on the northern side, and here a curious phenome presents itself. The great portion of the waters which precipi down the latter, find their way undergrounnd, where none can ti their course. The following description, quoted from Bouche *will give us some idea* of the singular scene. He says, "' *Little Chaudiere* may, without much difficulty, be approached f *the Lower Canada* shore, and the spectator, standing on a

long and forms a triangle with the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers. The Upper terminus is about 180 miles from Montreal, while the lower is 120 miles. A handsome bridge spans the gorge and forms a connection between the towns. As a city, Ottawa has perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque situation of any in the Province. Built beside the magnificent Chaudiere, upon a rocky elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, it is almost equal to Quebec itself. The fine far-stretching campaign, opened up to a great extent by hardy settlers, who have cleared for themselves a home and farm; the villages nestling among the trees, the deep dark forests extending on their hand, as yet apparently untouched by the woodman's axe, and the magnificent river, all command by turns the delighted attention, and call forth unmingled exclamations of pleasure. The city itself is well built, and the elevation of the ground has been taken advantage of, to heighten the effect.

The County Buildings, several banks, good hotels, and churches of various denominations are situated here.

What the Rideau Canal does for Kingston, the Ottawa and Prescott Railroads does for Prescott—forms a connecting link with Ottawa City. This line is fifty-four miles in length, and connects at Prescott with the Grand Trunk Railway, and also, by means of a ferry, with Ogdensburgh on the United States shore, whence a railroad extends as far as New York.

From Ottawa, many very pleasant excursions can be made into the country, both by stages and steamboats, running to different parts, so that every facility is afforded for enjoying to the utmost extent the romantic scenes which abound on every side. The only difficulty one has, is created by the want of time to go over the country thoroughly.

On the bank of the Gatineau River are also situated the mills of the same name, the property of the enterprising firm of Gilmour & Co, under the able management of John Mather, Esq. These mills are very complete, with all the necessary apparatus for sawing the timber into deals and boards, and preparing it for the market,

with the top of the fall, and on the brink of the yawning gap in to which the floods are headlong plunged, surveys the whole length of *chute*, and the depths of the cavern. A considerable portion of the waters of the falls necessarily escapes subterraneously, after their precipitation, as a much greater volume is impelled over the rock then finds a visible issue. Indeed this fact is not peculiar to the Little Chaudiere, but is one of those curious characters of this part of the Ottawa of which other singular instances are observed; the waters in various places being swallowed by deep but narrow rents and fissures, leaving their natural bed almost dry, to dash on through some subterraneous passage that defies the search of the explorer. There are in the Falls of the Chaudiere materials for much geological speculation, and the mere admirer of nature's scenic wonders and magnificence will derive much gratification and delight by the survey and contemplation of their manifold beauties." On the northern bank, a slide has been made, so that the timber can be sent from above to below the foaming waters without endangering either it being broken by abrupt and rude collision with kindred logs below, or shattered upon the rock. These slides are frequent in the Upper Ottawa, the rocky state of the river necessitating their construction; and they are admirably adapted, carrying down the logs of timber safely, and without any damage to prevent a sale in the market. But to return to the city.

OTTAWA,

Like Quebec, is divided into Upper and Lower Towns; although some make three divisions, adding the Middle and perhaps this last division has the advantage of being more correct. The Upper Town, as its name implies, occupies the highest part of the rocky banks, and the Middle and Lower Towns are contented with a less elevated position. The Rideau Canal joins the Ottawa River, through a gorge between the towns, by a succession of locks. This canal connects the Ottawa with Kingston and Lake *Ontario, through* a series of lakes and streams. It is 135 miles

taking it in its rough state from the river, squaring it off, and then discharging it back again to be made up into cribs and floated down to the Ottawa, and thence to Montreal or Quebec.

Looking at the Ottawa altogether, it is perhaps one of the finest and most picturesque of all the rivers of Canada; and when we consider that it drains a country of about 80,000 superficial miles, we cannot but think that many more years will not pass over, without a vast change for the better in the land. Clearances effected, and comfortable farms and dwellings erected on a soil abundantly fertile, with still a background of unlimited forest for the successful prosecution of the lumber trade; when we look at all these facts, the conclusion to which we must inevitably come is, that PROSPERITY is written in legible characters upon the broad expanse of country stretching around us. The establishment of the seat of Government at Ottawa will also tend to open up the country, and the increase will be great.

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